Addition for County Home Started buildings in Bridgeport and Hartford, warehouse in Hartford, coal pocket in Springfield, and one, two and three-family houses in New Haven, Bridgeport, Hartford, Waterbury, Stamford two houses to be erected for the New

Cellar Has Been Dug And Foundation Put In-Foundation And Walls Have Been Laid At Atlantic Carton Co .= Washington Street Block Has Been Completed-Other Norwich Building Activities In Norwich And Vicinity.

The work on the erection of the | tractor C. M. Williams is doing the new dormitory building for the County Home on Smith avenue, has been commenced by Contractor Defan of New London. The cellar has been dug and the foundation and basement have been completed. In the basement will be located shower baths, set tubs and other conveniences. The walls of the building have been to the first story above the basement windows.

Foundation Laid.

The foundation and walls for the Atlantic Carton Co. have been com-menced and the foundation is nearly complete. Part of the walls have been raised to the first story. Peck, Mc-Williams are doing the work.

Duplex Block Completed.

The Duplex block on Washington atreet for Caesar DelCarlo has been completed and is ready for occupa-

Coal Pocket Nearing Completion.

The coal pocket for the Shetucket Coal & Wood Co. is nearing completion and will soon be ready for use. The pocket will be two stories high with a capacity of 2000 tons of coal. The carts will be loaded from over-best which will save considerable head which will save considerable head which will save considerable handling. The unloading apparatus will permit the unloading of one car per hour or about 60 tons. The work is being done by the Connecticut En-gineering company.

Working on Second Story.

The work on the addition at the The work on the addition at the age at his premises to Patrick F. mill of Joseph Hall & Son at Trading Sweeney of Fitchville. The garage Cove is progressing and the working will be 21x46x10 and will be electricate working on the second story. Concally lighted.

NEW LONDON.

Addition to Residence.

work.

Ponemah Storehouse.

Boiler House Nearly Finished

New Two-story Frame House Valentine Reich & Co. of this city have the contract for the erection of a

Ground has been broken and the stakes set on a lot in Linden Park-way for a modern residence which Nelson V. Porter is to have erected. Garage for Grosvenor Ely.

Peck & McWilliams have the con tract for a frame garage to be erected on Broad street for Grosvenor Ely. The garage will be 21x21 in size and

Union Street Garage.

Charles A. Chamberlain of \$3 Union street has given the contract for the erection of a brick and concrete gar-

Work has been started on an extensive addition and improvements to be made to the residence of W. K. Sheffield on Gardner street. The addition will be of wood, 21x34 feet and will provide additional rooms on two floors. Many interior alterations are also to be power plant and istributing system for the United States government to be built at the submarine base. F. R. Harris, thief, bureau of yards and docks, navy department, Washington, is in charge. The cost will be about

Linden Street Houses. Work is progressing on five houses which Joshua Duca is building on Linden street for himself. Four of the houses will be arranged for three families and one for two families, all with improvements and steam heat. One of the houses is lathed, two have cellare in, one is excavated and the other has not been started.

Contract for Residence.

The contract for the erection of the new residence for P. K. Dewlre on Georgianna street has been given to F. O. Bent. The house will be 24x28 feet, having six rooms, with stear heat, electric lights and all improve

Plastering Cottage.

The cottage which Frank Jenney is illding on Whittlesey street is how being plastered.

Huntington Street Stores. Work has been started on a building to be erected for M. H. Hollandersky on Huntington street. It will be of brick, 22x32 feet, one story high, and

will contain two stores. Will Bulld Storehouse.

Lubchansky Bros, are erecting a new building on Howard street for themselves. It will be 21x39 feet, costing Five 11,500, and will be used as a store-

Division Street House.

Foundations are being laid on Divition street for a new house which Jo-seph V. Sousa will erect for himself. It will be of wood, 25x46 feet, arranged for two families, with six rooms for mach, and provided with all modern

Additional Government Buildings.

Arrangements are being made for e erection of additional buildings for the United States government, as follows: Barracks, to cost \$200,000; two buildings for officers' quarters, costing \$100,000; laundry, to cost \$200,000; laundry, to cost sometimes of the controlled sometimes. \$10,000; hospital and contagious wards, to cost \$70,000 and \$26,000 respectively. The projects are in charge of F. R. Harris, chief Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

Ladies! Why Keep Corns?

Lift a corn or callus right off without one bit of pain.



Yes! You truly can lift off every hard corn, soft corn or corn between the toes, as well as hardened without one bit of pain. A genius in Cincinnati

The storehouse for the Ponemah Co. is being rushed and the men are at work on the first story, the foundation having been laid. Contractor Torrance is doing the work.

Contractor Torrance has nearly completed the new boiler house for the Hall Bros, mill at Hallville. The roof is now being put on and all that remains to be done is a few finishing touches. The two big boilers are now being set in place.

frame house on Fowler avenue for Antoinette Grodotzke. The house will be 20x32 and two stories high. The studding will be of spruce, the floor joists of vellow pine and the clapboards and shingles of red cedar.

Modern Residence to be Erected

NAVAL STATION. Plans are being completed for a

Plans are under way also for new barracks to be built by the United States government at a cost of \$200,-

BUILDING AND BUSINESS Present Situation Shows but Little Activity.

The exchanges of the clearing ouses in New Haven, Hartford, Wa-rebury and Springfield for the past week show scarcely any change in New Haven as compared with the like week of the previous year, while Hartford and Springfield show inreases of 5.8 and 21.2 per cent, re-pectively, with a decrease of 12 per ent. in Holyoke

cent, in Holyoke.

A slight falling off in the number of real estate transfers in the towns reported in The Commercial Record for the week is noted, sales by warranty deed numbering 422 for the quirent week against 477 for the Same week of 1916. Mortgage loans for the week aggregated \$1,776,653 five incorporations are report-

ph.,000.

Five petitions in bankruptcy were led in this state during the week, ith assets of \$5,197 and liabilities of \$1,553. The 1916 figures for the same veek were three petitions, with as-ets of \$2,878 and habilities of \$21. 98, and in 1915, six bankrupts, with ssets of \$21,870 and habilities of \$35,

Statistics of building cranted in the six leading cities of the state for the week are indicative of the slump in the building trades. Permits were issued in the cities of New Haven, Bridgeport, Hartford, Waterbury, New Britain and Stamford to the number of 137 for buildings costing \$385,126, against 174 permits for the corresponding period of 1916, for buildings the cost of which was \$27,850 vas \$527.650.

was \$527,650.

New projects for which plans are reported this week include several government buildings at New London, schoolhouses in Hartford, Bridgeport, Westport and Springfield, residences in Chicopee and New Haven, storage buildings in Stamford and storage buildings in Stamford and Bristol, garages in Waterbury, Hartford and Bridgeport, remodeling of a black in Hartford, and one, two and six-family houses in Hartford, New Haven, Bridgeport, Waterbury, Stamord and Greenwich.

Contracts have been awarded durng the week for factory buildings in New Hayen, Bridgeport, Plainville and Springfield, business blocks in New oritain and Greenwich, garages in lartford and Waterbury, power ouse addition in Bridgeport, store

SELECTION OF SEED BEANS. calluses on bottom of feet, Those on Healthy Plants Insure Good Crop Next Year

discovered freezone. It is setts Agricultural college recommends an ether compound and that seed bears should be selected in an ether compound and that seed beat the field. Selection should be made the field can now be had at from healthy, vigorous plants which from healthy, vigorous plants which the productive and are free

find can now be had at any drug store for a few cents.

Apply several drops of this freezone upon a tender, aching corn or a callus. Instantiy all soremess disappears and shortly you will find the corn or callus so shriveled and loose that you lift it off with the fingers. You feel no pain while applying freezone or afterwards.

Just think! No more corns or calluses to torture you and they go will the out causing one twinge of pain or soreness. Keep a tiny bottle on the dresser and never let a corn or callus ache twice.

Instantiy all soremess disappears and shortly you will find the corn of the way before freezing the out of the season and on the farmer to use more obtained under winter conditions. It is probably the consumption is higher both in town and en the farmer to use more obtained under winter conditions. It is probably the out of the field in the out of the way a chart free form disease. All of the field is probably to good advantage.

All of the figures presented were obtained under winter conditions. It is probably the consumption is hig

YOU DEMAND GOOD CEMENT

GOOD SAND AND GRAVEL ARE JUST AS IMPORTANT. All Our Products Are Graded and Washed and Cost no More. Deliveries by C. V. R. R. and by Water.

THE NEW LONDON SAND & STONE COMPANY \$5 STATE STREET, NEW LONDON, CONN.

family houses in New Haven, Bridgeport, Hartford, Waterbury, Stamford
and Greenwich.

Norwich had one sale of real estate
during the past week to twelve for
the same week last year. The mortgage loans amounted to \$5,150 last
week to \$250 for the corresponding
week of 1916.

In New London there were four
sales of realty last week to eight a
year ago, the loans totalling \$22,900
and \$63,625 for the respective weeks.

PUTNAM. The Wheaton Building & Lum the erection of a coachman's cotta for John R. Gladding, in connecti with his estate. It will be of fra construction, 30x42 feet, with asbest shingle roof, hot water heating.

MIDDLETOWN. Dennis O'Brien & Sons have to contract for a building to be erect-in the rear of the Central Nation Bank on Main street for the Middl sex Chapter of the Red Cross.

Plans are being estimated for the two houses to be erected for the New London Ship and Ergine company in Groton. One will be a semi-detached house for two families and the other a cottage for a single family.

BUILDING OPERATIONS IN NEW ENGLAND Statistics of building and engineer

	Contracts	to	Aug.	22.	1917	\$128,499,000
	Contracts	to	Aug.	22.	1916	133,728,000
T	Contracts	to	Aug.	22.	1915	114,619,000
11"	Contracts	to	Aug.	22,	1914	117,306,000
e	Contracts	to	Aug.	22.	1913	113,030,000
n	Contracts	to	Aug.	22.	1912	127,768,000
ie	Contracts	to	Aug.	22.	1911	109,520,000
)5	Contracts	to	Aug.	22,	1910	108,355,000
	Contracts	to	Aug.	22.	1909	103,535,00
	Contracts	to	Aug.	22.	1908	65,326,00
- 1	Contracts	to	Aug.	22.	1907	88,033,00
-3	Contracts	to	Aug.	22.	1906	81.045,00
0	Contracts	to	Aug.	22.	1905	71,903,00
đ	Contracts	to	Aug.	22.	1904	59,360,00
ü	Contracts	to	Aud.	22.	1903	74.137.00
3	Contracts				1902	84,124,00
1					1901	77,341,00

AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS

THE DAILY PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF MILK. Estimated That It is Little More Than

a Glass a Day. While it is difficult to compile any accurate figures on the daily per capita consumption of milk, it is generally conceded that the average for the United States is about 5 of a pint. This is a little more than a glass a day. That this is too small an amount

is beyond question. Adults in particular should remember he days of their youth and use more

In order to study the per capita consumption of milk first hand and find out the effect of the infant on the amount of milk used in various families, data were tabulated on 27 families, living in Storrs. The college retails about 90 quarts daily to residents of Storrs and hence accurate records were available. The time covered was about three months when college was ally and as far as possible out of the into three groups and the summarized data is presented blow:

Group I: Average number in family, 1.9; average daily consumption (pints), 5.54; average per capita consumption

ed for the week, with authorized captial of \$228,000. These figures compare with seven new companies in 1916 with capital of \$420,000, and five companies in 1915, with capital of \$420,000 and five seen that a quart of milk is about the seen that a quart of milk is about the seen that a quart for a family of two. standard amount for a family of two.

There is no better food for growing boys and girls until they reach maturity than milk. It is plainly seen that it is not realized, or at least practiced, by families in Group II, having children 2 to 12 years of are when the dien 3 to 12 years of age, when the consumption is much less than Group I. The probable reason why the consumptoon is a little greater in Group HI than in Group II is that a pint of milk was not enough to accommodate the family of two and so a quart had purchased and the milk used a

ittle more freely. The daily consumption for Storrs of 1.07 pints per capita is considerably larger than for the country. This probably is explained by the fact that the people have all had some educa-tion as to the importance of milk as a food and that they know the supply is lans are of the best. Children under 5 years of several age are also plentiful in Storrs.

age are also pientiful in Storrs.

The population of Connecticut in 1910 is given as 1,114,756. A recent estimate now places it at 1,700,000. If this is the case and the average percapita consumption for this mass of people was the same as for Storrs, 1,07 pints, rather than 6 of a pint a day it would mean a demand for 722. day, it would mean a demand for 729.

600 more pounds of milk daily or 291.

635 pounds yearly. While the recent survey on the cost of milk production showed that the average production for 3.238 cows was 6.009 pounds yearly, it

both the McIntosh and Wealthy va

TAKE CARE OF FARM MACHINERY Life Could Be Doubled by Giving Proper Attention.

Farm machinery has advanced in price enormously, and in some cases t cannot be obtained at all, so it is

important that every farmer take the best of care of his machinery. Housing farm machinery under trees or not housing it at all should be frowned upon by the community as severely as not housing livestock; true, the days of their youth and use more milk than they do. Were it not for the infant, per capita consumption would be much less than it is. According to Vermont bulletin 195, one-sixth of the milk produced by our 22,000,00° cows is used as a food for infants and young children. It has been figured that the infant consumes 530 quarts of milk during the first year of its life.

In order to study the per capita consumes year to study the per capita consumes year to study the per capita consumer to study the per capita consumption wasteful, or even more so, for although the loss is not so easily observed, it is there just the same. Iron exposed to the loss is not so easily observed, it is not inhumane, out it is just as the loss is not so easily observed, it is there just the same. Iron exposed to the loss is not so easily observed, it is there just the same. Iron exposed to the loss is not so easily observed, it is the loss is not so easily observed, it is the loss is not so easily observed, it is done in the loss is not so easily observed, it is there just the same. Iron exposed to the loss is not so easily observed, it is the loss is not so easily observed, it is not inhumane, out it is just as the loss is not so easily observed, it is not inhumane, out it is not inhumane. it is not inhumane, out it is just as wasteful, or even more so, for although

about three months when college was ally, and as far as possible out of the in session. Families in which the exact numbers were known as well as improved by attending to this work, chard property, the approximate age of children were Every machine should be gone over vear may be for selected. These families were divided thoroughly and examined for worn or ty vielding a b broken parts, which should be repaired or replaced. All loose nut: should be tightenel and missing bolts replaced. Nuts that have a tendency to work loose can easily be kept tight by put-ting lock washers under them. These

Group II: Average number in family, 5.54: average per capita consumption, 2.00; average daily consumption, 3.00; average per capita consumption, 3.00; average per capita consumption, 3.00; average per capita consumption, 1.75. Group III: Average number in family, 2.0: average daily consumption, 1.75. Average for 27 families: Average number in family, 3.22; average daily consumption, 3.45; average daily consumption, 3.65. Group III: Families with one or more children under 3 years. Group III: Families with one or more children under 3 years. Group III: Families with no children.

Group III: Families with no children it will be noted in Group I that the surface clean of trust youngsters were the cause of nearly or solution and can be used on wood as well, but any paint can be used on wood as well, but any paint can be used on wood as well, but any paint can be used on wood as well, but any paint can be used on wood as well, but any paint can be used of frusty places. All bright

Don't stop at resolving to take better care of your machinery this year, but not steps should be taken to ★ith-do it.—F. W. Duffee, Connecticut Agri-draw moisture from the soil by the use

THE BEAN WEEVIL.

How to Treat Beans If They Become Infested.

The farmers and gardeners of Con-

they do, will not produce healfhy, proluctive plants.

There is no method of preventing injury in the field so that all measures of control must be applied to the harvest seed.

converted to the care of the increase in consumption of milk on farms where it was produced. A question of the most brilliant men whom life and to what was the per capital consumption of milk on farms where it was produced. A question of the most brilliant men whom makes and the per capital consumption of milk on farms where it was produced. A question of the most brilliant men whom the same that the same that the per capital consumption of milk on farms where it was produced. A question of whom the per capital consumption of milk on farms where it was produced. A question of whom the per capital consumption of milk on farms where it was produced. A question of whom the per capital consumption of milk on farms where it was produced. A question of the most per capital consumption of milk on farms where it was produced. A question of the per capital consumption of milk on farms where it was produced. A question of the per capital consumption of milk on farms where it was produced. A question of the per capital consumption of milk on farms where it was produced. A question of the per capital consumption of milk on farms where it was produced. A question of the per capital consumption of milk on farms was 1.30 pints dails.

1.30 pin The usual method of control advised to furnigate the newly harvested beans with carbon bisulphide. This

Carbon bisulphide may be bought in pound lots at from 25 cents to 25 cents of the sade pods and all such should be discarded for seed purposes. They should not be allowed to come in containers which have held diseased beans. They should be stored away from other beans and precautions taken that they are not infected.

If seed cannot be selected in this way for the entire field, a plot should be planted next year with diseases tree seed. This should furnish seed for the next year's crop, but should be looked over carefully for diseases at have stime. Any poor or diseased plants uppearing in the seed plot should be planted up and destroyed.

Ferenautions.

Carbon bisulphide may be bought in pound lots at from 25 cents to 25 cents

may be injured: if they are not to be used for planting, a higher temperature can be used with quicker and surer results.

Do not walt until your beans become "buggy" but treat them as soon as possible after harvesting. They may not appear to be infested but it is better to insure your crop than to take not appear to be infested but it is better to insure your crop than to take a chance of having it destroyed. If you wait until the weevils appear the beans may not be worth treating.

Inspect your treated beans frequently during the winter and repeat treatment if necessary.

Beans should be kept in tight receptacles so that weevils from the outside cannot gain access to them and start a new infection.

J. A. MANTER.

Dept. of Entomology, Connecticut Agricultural College.

THE CORN EAR-WORM. Many people who have gardens or large plantings of corn are finding an insect that is giving them cause for anxiety. The injuries are occurring in the "bud" or the leaves and as the corn advances toward maturity it will be found feeding on the corn silk and the kernels on the ear. From two to three per cent, of the corn crop is destroyed by this insect. The injury is done by the caterpillars of a moth called the corn ear-worm. Yet this insect does not confine its destructive work to the corn, but attacks pumpkin, squash, melon and beans. On the tomatoes it is called the tomato fruit-worm, on the tobacco it is called the false bud-worm, and on the cotton, the cotton boll-worm.

The full grown worm is variable in markings, usually greenish or brownish in color, with indistinct stripes or spots, and is about one and one-half inches long, resembling the cutworms.

spots, and is about one and one-hair inches long, resembling the cutworms. The adult is a yellowish of brownish moth. There are two broods in Connecticut and the winter is passed in the soil. The prevention of the attacks of the insect is difficult though early planted corn is more likely to

early planted corn is more likely to escape injury.

It is seldom that it is practical or desirable to soray field corn with ar-senicals though this has been done for the first brood without any danger of poisoning where the corn is not fed to stock for a month after it has been sprayed. For controlling the later sprayed. For controlling the later brood that attacks the ears of sweet corn sprinkling red pepper on the silk of the corn has prevented considerable injury in some gardens. This does not kill the insects but acts as a repellent. Late fall plowing and harrowing greatly reduce the number of the insects for the following year. GEO. H. LAMSON.

Connecticut Agricultural College

THINNED ORCHADS PAY BEST Thinning Brings Good Price If Sold in Proper Way.

The apple crop is probably reduced pelow the 50 ner cent, mark in the local orchards this year with the exexceptionally careful in past years to cuard the vitality of their trees by thinning and who have taken special pains to spray nd prune their or-chard property. Such orchards this vear may be found in Hamden county vielding a bumper cron. On the other land, erchards which have been nearly cared for, allowed to yield heavily last year without thinning, have practically no applies this sea-

It will be noted in Group I that the grease. The loose rust should be allowed to continue a sappy tender youngsters" were the cause of nearly scraped off rusty places. All bright or scouring parts such as the plow twigs will not be hardened off in suffice that it is a half pint more than a Group III. In Group III it can be grease or rubbed over with an olly weather. It is essential that the grease or rubbed over with an olly weather. It is essential that the weather weather. fight time to withstand the weather. It is essential that the crowth of all fruit trees should be discontinued by this time, and if it has ed through a similar crisis can appreciate the new color which life aspects to the color which life aspects to the color which life aspects to the color which life aspects the new color which life aspects the new color which life aspects to the color which life aspects to th of a cover crop in many orchards for him after the year 1897; this cover crop can well be in the tered the fold of the Catholic church, form of weeds, although rape. rye, buckwheat and clover are excellent if peace that makes bodlly pain a thing the seed is obtainable

Sun-Scald Damages Apples This Year The farmers and gardeners of Connecticut have been urged to grow more hears this year. Harvested beans are frequently damaged by the bean weedly. The object of this article is to explain how they may be treated to pregent this trouble.

The insect which causes beans to become "wormy" is known as the bean weedly a small, gravish beetle about one-eighth of an inch long with its head bent downward resembling a snout. It appears to have outgrown its coat as its wings are short learning part of the scales for market useless for market purposes. It can easily be deviced the smiles of robust health beneath Italian skies. Under the kindly influence of the milder clime he began to write the novels which have made him famous, and which in their own field have never conditions which combined to stimulate which is the body a brown, dried-up condition on the is only skin deep. It does not greatly injure the actual food value of the fruit, but renders it useless for market purposes. It can easily be deviced the smiles of robust health beneath Italian skies. Under the kindly influence of the milder clime he began to write the novels which have made him famous, and which in their own field have never conditions which combined to stimulate the body above the bean which combined to stimulate the body above in 1902 the "Cardinal's Snuff Box." In 1902 the "Cardinal's Snuff Box." In 1902 the "Cardinal's Snuff Box." He was at his best now; his attyle was ripe and his art a thing of exquisite perfection. But fame is not fairy medicinal tonic; and the climate of Italy had done its utmost. its coat as its wings are short leaving part of the body uncovered.

Infested beans should not be planted so tected by the above description from so the infestation may be carried to the field. It has been proven that many will not germinate and even if they do will not perminate and even if

HARRY HARLAND'S GENIUS

Brilliant Young Author, of Norwich

COW TESTING ASSOCIATIONS

By P. G. HOLDEN. N DAIRY Sections of the country nothing does more to improve the herds than the organizing of cow testing associations. Cows differ widely in their productive ability and the only accurate

measure of a cow's production is obtained by weighing and testing her milk. The most practical method is found in the co-operating cow testing assoélâtion, since it furnishes a cheap, accurate method of testing, The cow testing association puts dairy operations on a business basis. The profit and loss account enables us to cull out the uppfofitable cows.

The yearly records will indicate the high producers from which the calves should be saved to build up the herd. The official tester is an expert on dairy subjects. His advice is ours for the asking. It will help us.

This information will enable us to introduce the most economical methods

feeding and the most up-to-date methods of handling our herd. We can co-operate through the organization in the purchase of feed, in



West Out the "Boarder" Cows-Yearly Record Will Indicate Best Producers -Courtesy United States Dairy Division

developing a better market for products, and in holding dairy meetings. It fosters better community spirit among the dairymen and breeders. The cow testing association in the channest and best way to keen records

Testing Associations Are Needed. According to the Department of Agriculture, there were 163 co-operative cow testing associations in this country in 1914. Inasmuch as the first of these associations was formed in Michigan in 1905, this seems like a rapid growth until we consider the fact that in Europe there were, at that time, nearly 3,000 such associations. Those who have had experience with these associations are

united in the opinion that every dairy community should have one. The average dairy cow of this country produces something like 4,000 pounds of milk in a year and approximately 160 pounds of butterfat. This is not profitable dairying, according to the best authorities. Yet farmers canno greatly increase dairy production unless they apply the scales and Babcock test to their individual cows and find out which cows pay for their feed and which do not. The co-operative cow testing association enables all the dairy farmers of a community to test all their cows. With an average of 25 mem bers, the cost of such an association usually amounts to from \$1 to \$1,50 per

cow per year. Improvement in dairy production necessitates an improvement in the dairyman as well as improvement in the cow, and improvement in the dairy methods. The cow testing association opens the dairyman's eres and makes of his business an exact profession.

of the dairy herd.

as a constant companior in there years of London dife Har-land did it, and ever the while kept his heart free fom the bitterness and morbid gloom that assail the souls of

peace that makes bodlly pain a thing endurable, and hopeless ills a prom-

ise and a pledge!
Ordered south, like Stevenson, he now woodd the smiles of robust health beneath Italian skies. Under

fair city of sunlight that he loved so well, and that loved him for the sun-light of his heart. Brilliant Young Author, of Norwich Ancestry, Who Was Beloved in San Reno.

One of the most brilliant men whom the same and the same and

the late General Edward Harland, whose career which ended only two or three years ago is too familiar to need

meant the earlier cutting of the thread of life, as it was for his health's sake that he went back to Europe, to live tor much of the time in London, and to write prose tales of Continental life for the journals of the day.

Harland soon became known as a master-craftsman in his field, and it was no surprise to his circle of friends when. In 1894, he was mile literary editor of a new publication, the Yeilow Book.

Little Musical Club. Monday afternoon the Little Musi-cal club held a special meeting at the nome of Miss Dorothy Crowell. The resignation of the secretary. Dorothy Gale who is movin Springfield was accepted. Miss Byrnes was elected to fill the vacan-cy. The retiring secretary was presented with a Persian Ivory jewel case by the president, Mies Margaret Sullivan on behalf of the club. Plans for fall and winter activities were dis-

This Day The demand for electric fane tast year, which was reported to be great-er than ever before, will be duplicated this summer if early demands are any indication.

GIVING OUT

The Struggle Discourages Many a Cit. izen of Norwich.

Around all day with an aching back Can't rest at night: Enough to make any one "give out."

Doan's Kidney Pills are helping housands. They are for kidney backacher 's And other kidney fils.

Вороновинавория

